

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1731.]

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN.

The Hamburg Brig HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, Master.
NOW lying at Jell's and R. Wale's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has new third of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For freight only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Ozabrigs
1 do. Patterbories
1 do. Bleached Hefians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Souff Boxes
30 Liqueur Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Charet in cases, Port Wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hefians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c. &c. all entitled to the drawback.
March 20.

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship SARAH,
Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, full sailing Sloop CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoon, master.
Will take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Clifford's wharf.
March 16.

For Sale,

THE SLOOP HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Russell's Wharf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.

For Boston,

The Ship COMMERCIAL,

Richard Waincoat, Master.

To sail in a few days.
Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to
Isaac Harvey, junr.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load.
PETER BRIGHT.

For Hamburg,

THE SHIP DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, Master.

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Wain.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
48 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Gingham, and Muslin, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Pratt White
White Lead
Red Lead
Cole-thar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

A L S O,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
endd

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine
November 7.

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in chests
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.
For Sale by
PETER KUHN.

The above Brig for sale

if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.
March 26.

For sale, or Charter.

The remarkable fast sailing SHIP

S P Y,

Sheathed with best patent Copper, having been a Packet of the English East-India Company—Now put in complete order. She is 26 tons, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now lying at Mr. Rois's wharf.—For terms apply to
Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and Gin in pipes.
March 20.

COPPER.

4,000 lbs. of Sheathing Copper, and a small assortment of strong Copper, in sheets and bottoms, suitable for stills, brewing and other pans from 200 to 2000 gallons, together with an assortment of Copper ware, consisting of Stills from 30 to 300 gallons, Hatter's plank and dye Kettles, washing do. of copper and brass, Fish Kettles, Tea do. Stewpans, Saucepans, copper Cabin Stoves, copper Pumps and Binnacle Lamps, and a variety of other articles.—For Sale by
JAMES MCALEY,
At his Copper Warehouse, No. 89, South Front Street.
March 26.

N. B. On hand, a second hand Sugar Pan and Dye Copper that will contain about 300 gallons, and will be sold cheap.

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glass of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
March 26.

A PERSON who has had a liberal education, and is master of the French and English languages, would engage as a tutor in a genteel family where there should be one or two. He would have no objection to travelling, and is capable of undertaking the superintendence of a farm. A note directed to Z. at this office will be attended to.
N. B. Wages is no object.—genteel and friendly treatment is the only thing looked for.
March 26.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 125, Market-street.
1W March 24.

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenny in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
March 22.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store, occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 1/2 yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 1/2	
2379	20	
2380	20 1/2	
2381	20 1/2	
2382	20	
2383	20 1/2	Two cord.
2384	20	
2385	20 1/2	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to
JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.
1W

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S Book Store,

No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.
REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached," and who are the parties and associates therein.
Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28.

Philadelphia, March 24th 1798.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

MY COUNTRYMEN,
The season of indifference is past—there is no longer security in a state of inaction—If once deluded by the hope that the justice of France, and a recollection of former friendships would finally triumph and reconcile our countries; we must now turn from the delusive sight and prepare for an inevitable consequence. The powerful impulse of gratitude exists in your breasts warmed with all the zeal of enthusiasm—the possession does you honor—it is the attribute of a liberal mind.

But my countrymen, your dear bought independence must not lose a single tittle of its privileges; posterity have a claim upon it as found and unimpaired as at its birth—the injustice and haughty pride of France demand an absolute surrender of that independence—whilst your own pretended patriots second the imperious call under this specious form, that you are indebted to that country for your freedom and should repay her by sacrificing your sacred and inalienable rights and thus commit the foulest treason—treason to yourselves. I grant you have received from her essential services, but should be far from acknowledging that those services constituted so important a debt—Facts contradict the assertion—one half the work of our independence was finished before she gave us assistance—the capture of Burgoyne stamp the fate of the contest.

But for the aid she lent you, have you not on every occasion evinced your gratitude and shown an attachment to the revolution? did not President Washington in a speech to Mr. Adet declare his warmest wishes for their success and that the American government sympathized with them in all their misfortunes? These sentiments would have continued to this day had not the infraction of your rights, the capture of your vessels, the insults to your flag, ministers and citizens roused the indignation of the people and government, and excited apprehensions for your independence.

And even after this catalogue of indignities the door of conciliation is not shut; but a forbearance exercised that every other nation but France might have looked for in vain. But she was not content with these proofs of attachment to her cause; the only ones which America in her situation could with justice to her own citizens interest and honor give. She wished to plunge you in a war that has already exhausted so much of the blood and treasures of Europe. Disappointed in this expectation by the wisdom and firmness of the federal government, they have now become your bitterest enemy, plundering your commerce and sowing discord among you.

I believe, my fellow-citizens, that the conduct of France towards this country has chiefly arisen from the misrepresentations of some Americans here, (unworthy of the name) respecting your sentiments of the constitution, President and administration.—These evil disposed persons have deflected themselves as a strong existing party, who would sacrifice the dignity and independence of their native country to the ambition of that republic.

That there are some men with minds so debased and hearts so callous to the ties of nature and calls of patriotism I firmly believe and it is against such I wish to warn you.—But that there is a large portion of our fellow citizens so degenerate, I could never admit without a conflict worse than death. My countrymen, I flatter myself, have too much regard for their inherent rights ever to cringe to any nation under heaven.

Banish, my friends, from your confidence those designing hypocrites who delight in painting the power and wisdom of France and your own weakness—who declaim against the President and government as subservient to British influence—who affect apprehensions for your liberties from the pretended encroachments of the Executive branch—such men are your most dangerous foes—under the imposing name of patriots they would rob you of every privilege of freemen, to lay you at the feet of France. Be assured they have their ends to answer; France is not indifferent to the subjugation of this country—it is promised her by these base Americans; and they will receive their reward reaped from your wretchedness and misery.

Judge for yourselves, look into the transactions of the government and examine whether a single article of the treaty has been infringed. There are certain limits prescribed to the presidential power which every American may be acquainted with—it will be an easy business to ascertain whether they have been violated—see for yourselves and be no longer imposed upon.

Was not the administration of the illustrious Washington, who so justly possessed your confidence and affection, branded by these artful men as arbitrary and unconstitutional? Can you then expect that the present executive should go uncondemned?

Depend upon it the moment is come when every individual must rally round the constitution—the approaching storm is a tremendous one and will require the exertions of us all to bear up against it. If you are disappointed the pride and boast of America will fall victims to its fury; but if united you

will rise above the malice of your foes and bid defiance to their power.

EUGENIUS.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The enclosed paper exhibits to curious a specimen of the logic and politics of the Democratico-franco-Jacksonico party in the Legislature of Georgia (to use the expression of the great high priest of revolution and federation in the United States) that I cannot forbear requesting you to publish it for the amusement of your readers. It may also contribute to their instruction, by shewing them to what lengths of absurdity, inconsistency and wickedness men may be carried, when they discard truth and principle, and give themselves up to the influence of party passions, and self-interest. This singular paper is the report of a committee of the Georgia Legislature, calling itself "the committee on the state of the Republic." This committee, it seems, was appointed to consider of the propriety of running a line between the United States and the Creek Indians; which line was agreed on by the treaty held with those Indians at New-York, under the authority of the United States. "The committee on the state of the republic" has discovered, in its wisdom, that it would not be "consistent with sound policy, and the true interest of Georgia, under present circumstances, to run this line; and one of the chief reasons for this opinion is that the line affects the interest of the State of Georgia, which never acquired in the treaty whereby it was established. I shall make no remark on the idea of withholding the execution of a treaty because its provisions are impolitic—that is perfectly Jacksonian. Neither shall I at present dispute the right of the state of Georgia to question the "policy" of a treaty entered into by the general government, to which the sole and exclusive right of making treaties, both with the Indian tribes and with Foreign nations, is expressly given by the constitution—that again is quite Jacksonian. I shall equally omit any observations on what is said in the report about plighted faith and bona fide contracts by that very faction which some time ago burnt their own records, and declared void a sale, while they refused to give back the purchase money: Acts truly Jacksonian, and not to be wondered at, when done either by him or Jackson Jimmey. But what I do wonder at, and must remark, and must remark on, is, that this wise and well informed committee should declare that Georgia never acquired in the treaty of New-York with the Creeks; and that the wife and well informed body whereby they were appointed should have adopted their report. This declaration is so far from being true, that at the very next session of the Georgia Legislature, which was held after the treaty in question took place, that legislature formally and expressly ratified the treaty: An act no doubt unnecessary in itself; but conclusive as to the fact which Jackson Jimmey and his committee have asserted, and the present enlightened and well informed Legislature of Georgia has sanctioned by adopting the report. Quere—had they not better proceed to burn that part of their records which contains this ratification, in order to preserve consistency?

A SUBSCRIBER.

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

In the House of Representatives,

Thursday the 1st February, 1798.

The committee on the state of the republic, have examined maturely the communications of the late governor, and are of opinion that the part of that communication which relates to the running of the temporary line, demands the immediate attention of the legislature. Impressed with the great importance of the subject, your committee with great deference beg leave to report that it is the opinion of your committee that the completion of that purpose, under present circumstances, will not be coincident with sound policy and the true interest of this state.

Among the many reasons which might be given for a postponement of the measure alluded to, your committee beg leave to submit the following, to wit: First, that by the 4th article of the United States constitution, it is declared, that nothing in that constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state; and by the 9th article it is declared, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the use of the United States. "And by the 9th section of the first article, "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." That the territorial rights of Georgia are according to the line designated in the definitive treaty made at Paris—that by a treaty held at Galphinton, on the 12th November, 1783, with the Creek Indians who inhabited a part of the aforesaid territory, a cession was obtained from them to the state of Georgia, of a tract of country beyond the line contemplated in the treaty of New-York, which said territory was according to the United States and state constitutions laid out into a county called Tallissee—that the aforesaid cession was expressed to be agreeable to a treaty held at Augusta with the said Indians, in the year 1783, and designated a new temporary line to begin at the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, thence in a southward direction until it should intersect the most south part of the stream called St. Mary's, including all the islands and waters of the said stream, thence down the said stream to the old line.—That this cession was again ratified by the said Indians at a treaty held at Shoulderbone in 1786, and that all the aforesaid treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone, were declared as well by the executive of this state, as by certain Indian commissioners sent by the United States to the Rock Landing to be fair, binding and conclusive in the words following: "That after the most accurate investigation in their power to make, after consulting the best documents, &c. having recourse to credible depositions, they are unable to discover but that the treaty of Augusta in 1783, the treaty of Gal-

phinton in 1786, and the treaty of Shoulderbone in the year 1786, were all of them concluded with as full and as authorized representatives, with as much substantial form and good faith as Indian treaties usually are concluded, or perhaps can be, where one of the contracting parties is destitute of the benefits of enlightenment;—that the lands in question did of right belong to the Lower Creeks as their hunting grounds, have been ceded by them to the state of Georgia for a valuable consideration, and were purchased and settled some years without any claim or molestation by any part of the Creek nation."

Resolved, That by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed in the year 1786 for emitting the sum of fifty thousand pounds, paper medium, the aforesaid tract of country obtained from the Indians by treaty aforesaid, was pledged for the indemnification of the said sum to be emitted, and become thereby appropriated in good faith, by the state. "That by an act passed in the year 1783, the territorial right of the state to a further tract of territory lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers was appropriated to the use of the state as a compensation for services rendered the state, and remains to be granted to them whenever the Indian claims thereto can be extinguished: And admitting, for argument sake, that the aforesaid treaty was constitutional, the said Indians have not in any wise complied with their stipulations contained in the aforesaid treaty of New-York, and thereby committed a breach against the laws of nations."

Your committee taking into view the foregoing statement of facts with great diffidence have assumed to themselves the province of drawing the following conclusions.

1st. That the constitution is the foundation of all law, and no power can be exercised that is not derived from that source, no treaty or other act can therefore be binding if contrary to this, but thereby becomes invalid and without obligation.

2d. That as the Tallissee county was solemnly ceded to the state by the Creek Indians and their claims thereby surrendered and relinquished the treaty of New-York by revesting the Indians with that right which was solemnly relinquished to the state, without her immediate concurrence, tends to invalidate a solemn contract, made and concluded between parties able to stipulate, and is thus far derogatory to the 9th section of 1st article of the constitution, which declares that "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; " the aforesaid treaty is therefore in this respect void and without obligation.

3d. That as by the foregoing treaties the state was completely vested with the fee simple right to the aforesaid territory, the treaty of New-York being subsequent to the time when her title accrued, operates as a deprivation of territory contrary to the true intent and meaning of that clause of the constitution which declares that "no state shall be deprived of territory, &c." It also operates unconstitutionally in impairing a claim solemnly ratified by the Indians, by taking from her without her consent, that to which the constitution had solemnly guaranteed an indefeasible right. "For these reasons your committee do not hesitate to declare their opinion that the running the temporary line according to the treaty of New-York, would be impolitic, and a dereliction of right which the general government can have to wish to effectuate."

We therefore recommend a resolution heretofore submitted, to recall the commissioners who have been appointed by the executive and sent upon the aforesaid embassy.—Because if the line should be completed under the existing circumstances of the case with the silent acquiescence of this legislature, it may be an offensive acknowledgment of the constitutionality of the aforesaid treaty, and the means of precluding the state of Georgia from representing the equity of her pretensions to the federal government with any hopes of success. Because it would be a recognition of the cession made by the treaty of the land to which the state had a complete title, and thereby may be supposed to vest in the Indians a fee simple in the aforesaid territory, whereby the United States upon any future cession by the Indians might claim the right of full and jurisdiction, and effectually deprive the state of the power of complying with her bona fide contracts: according to the appropriation of Tallissee county for the redemption of the aforesaid paper medium; and also because a consent to running in the line in question would be a tacit relinquishment of the means by which the late state troops were to be compensated, and abandonment of an object of the utmost consequence to the state, that of obtaining an early extinguishment of Indian claims to the lands lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, and thereby enabling her to comply with engagements to those whole services deserve the earliest and most prompt compensation.

Your committee are the more prompt in recommending this measure as it can produce no possible inconvenience or the means of improving any censure to the conduct of the late governor; but on the contrary, it may produce the most salutary and useful consequences by promoting a friendly negotiation upon the subject with the general government and afford an opportunity of representing the equity of our case in such terms to congress as to procure an early and happy adjustment. And further, because the treaty of New-York required the line in question to be run upon a day certain, which not being complied with it is evident that the appointment of another day for that purpose cannot be made but by the treaty making power of the United States, by and with the consent of the aforesaid Indians, and the concurrence of the legislature of this state, and the general government.

Be it therefore resolved, that his excellency the governor be requested forthwith to recall the commissioners; and that a copy of this report together with this resolution, be transmitted to the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States; and that his excellency the governor be requested to signify this proceeding to the agent of Indian affairs.

Extra from the minutes.

JAS. M. SIMMONS, Clerk.

In Senate, 1st Feb. 1798.

Read and concurred in.

WILL ROBERTSON, Secy.

From a Trenton Paper.

Mr. Day,

I am an old Man; like an old Man permit me to tell a tale—I recollect a dispute which happened when I was a boy between two very worthy men, who lived in my neigh-

borhood, & whom I shall for distinction sake call George and Lewis.

It happened that George had been for some time engaged in a lawsuit with one of his neighbors, whom I shall call John, and who possessed a grist mill; this John was puffed up and had frequently overturned carts going to and from other people's mills in the neighborhood; he now alleged, that agreeably to the title deeds by which George held his lands, he and his tenants were obliged to bring all their grain to his mill to be ground; this George denied, saying he had good right to carry his grist to what mill he pleased; on this they joined issue, and to law they went; but John, being a man of great influence, and having the long-est purse, was likely to bear very hard upon his antagonist; whereupon George applied to his neighbor Lewis, who was likewise a man of riches and influence, to assist him—Lewis, for some time hesitated, but at length he began to reason thus:—This same neighbor John is becoming too powerful, if he should succeed in this suit, he may take it in his head to compel others to go to his mill likewise, and by this means mine, maybe left idle; now if I should lend George money to enable him to go on with his suit, and assist him with my interest, and he should gain his cause, he cannot in gratitude go to any other mill but mine thereafter; I will assist him. He accordingly lent George a considerable sum of money—with this supply, and with the assistance of Lewis's interest at court, George soon after obtained a determination in his favor.—From this time George and Lewis became warm friends; they were as we say hand and glove with each other; they likewise entered into an agreement to render each other every act of kindness in their power, and that the carts of either party loaded with grain should not be injured or obstructed by the other party on the high road, whether the grain with which they were loaded was the produce of their own or any other neighboring farms, or going to or coming from what mill or market they pleased.

In process of time a dispute arose between John & Lewis, about the property of their respective farms; the dispute became warm; at length they determined to decide it by law; the expenses of the law ran high, and the disputants were obliged to sell their grain to pay the fees; this they imprudently did, till they both found their families on the brink of starvation; they then both applied to George for grain, who permitted his tenants to carry what they had to spare to John's mill if they thought proper—but knowing he was indebted to Lewis, and being grateful for former favours, he made extraordinary exertions to furnish supplies for his family, and not only assisted him in procuring grain, but set himself to work, collected money and rapid Lewis his debt even before it became due, this money Lewis was permitted to lay out in grain and carry to his mill in George's carts—at this John took umbrage and his servants with his permission frequently overturned George's carts when he found them carrying grain to Lewis's mill.—Of this George complained, and sent one of his servants to John to remonstrate against it: John alleged that the carts which had been overtaken were loaded with grain belonging to Lewis with whom he was at law, that he had therefore a right according to the laws of the country a right which he would never give up, to overturn carts loaded with Lewis's grain wherever he met them. He said further, that if George could make it appear that his servants had overturned any carts which were loaded with George's own grain he would immediately pay for it, on this they agreed.

When Lewis heard they had agreed, he was highly displeased, he said George was ungrateful, after the services he had rendered him to enter into an agreement with any man with whom he was at law, and that as George had agreed that John had a right to overturn any carts he should meet with on the highway loaded with Lewis's grain, so he would take the same liberty with John's grain, notwithstanding his agreement to the contrary; he accordingly ordered his servants to overturn every cart belonging to George they met with if loaded with John's grain, and it so happened that Lewis's servants in the height of their zeal charged almost every cart they met with being loaded with John's grain, and thereupon overtook them. Furthermore Lewis forbade George to send his grain to John's mill, or to permit his tenants to carry theirs; of this George's tenants complained bitterly, for it so happened that it was more convenient to carry the grain from a considerable part of George's estate to John's than to Lewis's mill.—But George forbade his servants to prevent the servants of Lewis from overturning their carts, saying, Lewis is a good man, I will send messengers to him and remonstrate to him against the injury he is doing me. I have not been ungrateful to him: I supplied him with grain in the time of his necessities; I repaid him the money I borrowed from him even before it came due, that he might be enabled to prosecute his lawsuit, and even furnished him with carts to carry his grain, to the offence of my neighbor John, who quarrelled with me on that account, and even now I have not entered into any agreement with John to his injury.—If I must not only not carry my grain to any mill but that of Lewis, but not be allowed to buy a horse from, or make any other bargain with any of my neighbors but such as Lewis pleases, I am indeed in a worse situation than before I entered into the contest with John, and had better never have engaged in that lawsuit at all—whereupon George sent messengers to Lewis, to confer with him on these things and to renew their friendship, but when they came Lewis indeed permitted them to enter his house, but turned his back upon them and refused to see them, neither would he hear them, or speak to them at all, but declared publicly in their hearing that he would order his servants to overturn every

cart they should meet with going either to or from John's mill, or in which any meal should be found which had been ground at John's mill let it belong to whom it might.—On hearing this account George saw that he was in evil plight, and his tenants were very wroth, however he deliberated with himself calmly, and said, if I go to law with Lewis, the expenses will be great and my tenants may be very much injured before a determination can be had, though justice would undoubtedly be in my favor; I will not go to law with him hastily, he is my friend, he has been injured by John and is irritated, a little time may alter his sentiments, I will permit my servants to defend themselves, and to prevent his servants from overturning my carts, but I will not go to law with him immediately; when his passion is abated and he has time to recollect himself; I will then argue with him calmly, and I am confident he will hear to reason.—By this prudent determination a lawsuit with all its concomitant evils was avoided.—After some time the passion of Lewis subsided, he reasoned calmly and determined wisely.—He said with himself, I have been too hasty and betrayed too much passion in my treatment of George, he hath shewn more prudence than I have done, I have injured him and will make him reparation.

If any of my friends feel themselves in a similar situation with George, I have told this story for their consideration, let them profit by his example. SENEX.

From the Columbian Centinel.

THE PURSE STRINGS.—No. IV.
Or an examination of the late ALARMING attempt in Congress, to concentrate all power in the House of Representatives.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

I Endeavored to convince the public in my last, by a great variety of argument that the right to carry on our intercourse with foreign nations was vested in the President, and I conceive that none but disorganizers and Jacobins will refuse their assent to my second proposition, "That the House of Representatives has no right to interfere with, direct, manage or check this power of the President nor to examine into the expediency of its exercise, (except for the purpose of Impeachment)."

The possession of a right necessarily implies the exclusion of interfering rights or claims. The delegation of a power absolutely, and without any limitation, more especially a power which requires discretion, involves in it an uncontroverted right to exercise it. Thus, the three great branches of our government, have each of them respectively certain absolute powers, and neither of the others has a right to control or interfere with them. The judges of the Supreme Court have as much right to enact a law, as the Legislature to make a judicial decision; and the executive might as justifiably lay and levy a revenue without the consent of the Legislature, as the latter can interpose between the President and foreign nations. *Artful encroachments* on any of the powers, exclusively vested in any particular branches of the government, are more dangerous than open invasions.—They are at first small, and pass unobserved; they then acquire the authority of precedent, and array themselves in the posture of rights.—Of this nature are those constructions which give to one branch the power to check and control whatever they may deem the improper exercise of power in the other.

For illustration, Suppose a President, conceiving that a tax was oppressive in its operation, should recommend to the Legislature to suspend it; that they should refuse, and that he should assume the power to direct the officers not to collect it? What would be the language of Jacobin eloquence upon such an encroachment? Would not every "patriotic" throat be stretched to its loudest tone, and every seditious firebrand be flung against the tyrant who had been guilty of the outrage? And is this a more decided, daring or direct violation of the constitution, than the late inquiry in the House of Representatives, into the necessity of the propriety, & even the honesty of the executive appointments? But the "patriots" will answer, that the House does not claim the power to recall, or even lessen the number of diplomatic agents, and that the cases put by me are not therefore analogous. It is true—I plead guilty—they only claim the privilege of *harving* them.

This idea naturally leads me to the consideration of my third proposition, which is, that the power to appropriate money does not imply or include the right to infringe any existing engagements made in pursuance of standing laws.

Appropriation, either in strict or liberal construction, signifies only the power to designate the particular funds out of which a debt of the government shall be discharged.

This is the clear and obvious meaning of the constitution when it provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless by appropriations made by law—and such has heretofore been the construction of Congress in making all appropriation acts, which have been simple designations of the funds, out of which existing debts of the government were to be paid. It is no more than the order of a merchant to his banker directing what particular money he should apply to the discharge of a particular engagement. In this act the merchant has no choice as to the payment of the debt, his selection and discretion determined when he made the contract, and in like manner the discretion of Congress is exercised when they fix the salary or make an engagement with an individual, but the moment such grant has passed, all discretion is at an end.

The power to refuse to appropriate money for the payment of ambassadors—judges, surveyors, or other officers, whose salaries are fixed by law, is no greater than the power of a President or chief Justice to refuse to do their duty; nor is the refusal more just

than the demand of the highwayman of that wealth of which he thinks he can make a better use than the traveller whom he plunders.

It is in short, a violation of the constitution, under the pretence of discretion. It is a pretext which has covered tyranny in all ages and which will continue to support it so long as it is admitted.

The fourth and fifth propositions stated in my last number are necessary and inevitable inferences; they are obvious and logical corollaries from the above principles. Either the three branches have no power to pass a law, or else each of them is bound by it after it has passed. Jacobin metaphysics may prove that a treaty is a perfect contract and yet not binding; that a law is obligatory and yet may be violated at pleasure;—that a man may be free, and yet can be arrested, turned out of office, banished or guillotined without trial or criminality.—But New-England common sense will exercise the right to doubt these political bulls—they will hesitate before they swallow the enigmatical paradoxes, and while they are undecided they will adhere to the constitution of their country. LIVY.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—MARCH 23.

The House being in a Committee of the Whole on the bill providing the means of Intercourse with Foreign Nations, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration:

Mr. REED spoke as follows:

The subject before the committee I believe is perhaps generally considered as nearly or quite exhausted. Nothing very new or important is further expected: however, resolving, so far as is possible, to avoid repeating those arguments and observations, which have already, in the opinion of some, been too often repeated, I feel disposed to make a few remarks.

The object of the amendment under consideration, as I understand it, is to control, or restrain the operations of the Executive Department, with respect to ministers appointed to officiate at foreign courts: and, this restraint of executive power, is to be effected by reducing the sum, or by appropriating a less sum than hath been heretofore appropriated for that purpose.

The gentleman who brought forward this amendment, and they who have joined with him in the support of it, do not pretend to accuse the President of having violated his constitutional trust, nor have they adduced any proof to shew that the character of persons appointed to the office of ambassadors is such, or the number so great, as really to endanger the constitution, or the rights and liberties of our country. The pretence is, a fear, or apprehension of abuse in future; which in my estimation, is very far from being a reason, sufficient to justify the measure in contemplation. Certainly the President is exclusively authorized by the constitution to nominate consuls and ambassadors and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has an exclusive power to appoint them. What reason have we to think that this duty has not been, or will not be discharged faithfully and properly? What reason have we to imagine, that if the superintendency and direction of this business, were taken into our hands, it would then be transacted with more fidelity, with more propriety and safety to our constituents? Have we more information upon this subject; are we more capable of judging rightly with respect to the number, the character and grade of foreign ministers? Or is there a greater degree of responsibility and integrity attached to our station, than to the executive department? These things will not be pretended. I am ready to acknowledge myself deficient in point of suitable information upon this subject; nevertheless, it does appear to me reasonable to suppose, considering the present peculiar state of Europe, our relations and connections with the European nations, that the number of ambassadors employed abroad, is not too large, nor their grade too high, to manage well the difficult and interesting affairs of our national intercourse.

Responsibility is evidently a very important and distinguishing characteristic in a representative government: and, it must be obvious to every one, that the President of the United States, in this respect, is placed in a different situation from the House of Representatives. It is perhaps a difficult thing, to render so numerous a body, as the House of Representatives, sufficiently responsible. If a majority or less number of individuals, should at any time be guilty of improper conduct, in their legislative capacity, the blame might be divided among themselves, or possibly be shifted from themselves, to other members; so that the people at large, could not easily ascertain, who the persons really blameable were. Besides, members who belong to the House of Representatives, are chosen by districts, or by the State they represent.

The circle which they more immediately represent, and to which they are more particularly responsible, is comparatively small; whereas the President, is chosen by the United States.—He represents the whole union and to the whole union he is accountable and responsible. His responsibility, to God and men, is of the most serious and solemn nature. His obligations to the faithful and proper discharge of duty, are the greatest, and motives the strongest conceivable; and, for my own part, I am unwilling to diminish that responsibility, which is in some sense our national security and safeguard, by controlling or restraining a power, which I am not suspicious has ever been abused.

I am sensible it has been intimated that our political intercourse is too extensive.—That this intercourse always has, and ever will prove disadvantageous; but, perhaps these suggestions are without sufficient foundation. We might have been subjected to

much greater evils, without, and for the want of this intercourse with foreign nations, than we have suffered in consequence of it.

Political as well as commercial intercourse with other nations, may possibly be carried to such excess as to operate disadvantageously: and, when not carried to excess, it may be the means of violating and of inspiring some individuals and perhaps some particular places, but the community at large, I apprehend will be benefited.

All nations have their improvements and virtues, as well as imperfections and vices; a suitable degree of mutual intercourse, would, therefore, be in all probability, of mutual advantage. In this way, we as a nation, may be rendered more respectable abroad: And, I am persuaded, that the more our foreign ministers; and also, the more the people of this country in general, see and know of other nations—of their manners and customs—of the nature and operations of their governments, the more highly they will, eventually esteem and admire their own.

In America, free representative government exists; and, we hope, their existence will be perpetual.

This extensive continent, placed at so great a distance from other continents, and discovered in so late a period of time, is favourable to the cause of liberty; it has proved an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of other nations: And, from our political as well as commercial intercourse with other nations and governments, they, as well as we, may be essentially improved and benefited.

Gentlemen in favour of the amendment, now before the committee, have urged its importance, and the necessity of its being adopted at this time, in order to check, as they pretend, a very dangerous patronage, arising from the exercise of executive power, in appointing foreign agents and ambassadors. To me, the suspicion appears totally unfounded. I can discover no alarming prospect of this kind. Corruption is not congenial to our government—nor is it requisite, to support and render popular any part of its administration. Our state governments preclude the necessity of many appointments; offices are, comparatively, but few, and none of them very lucrative. No person, in or out of office, can reasonably expect to secure any real and lasting popularity, by corrupting others, or by being himself corrupted.

If our government had been founded in usurpation, and upon arbitrary and oppressive principles, then it might have needed a variety of vicious measures for its establishment. Then we might expect that the administrators would address themselves to the passions—to the avarice and the ambition of its subjects. Then every species of artifice and intrigue—political and religious tests, with hereditary and exclusive privileges might be necessary for the support of administration.

But the Constitution and government of the United States, need none of these means for its support. Formed by a free and enlightened people, upon the basis of equal rights and privileges, it can only be supported by just and equitable laws, fairly and impartially executed.—The President, in his appointments, cannot be supposed under the influence of favoritism. Every motive will induce him to have a proper regard, not only to abilities and information but also, to real and substantial merit, and integrity of character. I apprehend we have no reason to doubt, but that such men will be appointed by the Executive, to the several offices, as in their honest judgment are best qualified and disposed, to discharge the respective duties, with the greatest propriety, and most general acceptance to the people.

Under these, and similar impressions, the object of the amendment, appears to me, not only unnecessary, but improper, and accordingly contrary to the intention and spirit of the Constitution. We find no violation of constitutional trust, in the execution—no flagrant abuse of power is pretended—no instance of improper conduct, which can, in the least degree justify the measure in contemplation.

The method, which gentlemen, who advocate the amendment, propose, for restraining the exercise of executive power, is by reducing the sum heretofore appropriated for the support of foreign ministers.—In considering this proposition, a constitutional question has been brought into view—different opinions have been advanced and these opinions have been variously expressed.

I feel therefore disposed to express my own opinion also, and in my own way on this occasion, with respect to the doctrine of appropriations.

The Constitution says, no appropriation of money shall be made but by law. An appropriation is a law, or act of the Legislature, appropriating a sum of money for some particular purpose. A legislative act, is in its nature, voluntary and deliberate: Every member of the Legislature possesses the right of deliberating and deciding for himself.

It is acknowledged by all that the legislature has, what is termed the physical power of making or of refusing to make appropriations; but in certain cases, and in the present case, some pretend this house has not the moral power to refuse, or to appropriate a less sum than hath been heretofore appropriated for the like purpose. If by moral power, is here meant, the right of doing a wrong and improper action, certainly no individual, or body of men, can possess this right, in any case whatsoever. There is no dispute here, and for myself, I believe it would be wrong and highly improper and inexpedient to reduce the sum proposed to be appropriated, according to the object of the amendment. But, if by moral power be meant, the right of judging when, and how the physical power ought to be exercised (and I think this must be the

meaning, if it means any thing) this right undoubtedly belongs to the legislature. The constitution has no where said the legislature shall not exercise this power; nor has the constitution said the right of exercising this power shall be vested in any other department of the government.

In this view of the subject, I do consider the constitutional power of appropriating money, as a sacred trust, committed by the people of the United States, to the discretion of the legislative branch of government.—This power, or trust, is not to be wantonly abused and trifled with, but exercised according to the principles of justice and good faith—of sound wisdom and policy. In the exercise of this power, there will sometimes be a difference of opinion among the members of the legislature; but it is to be presumed, that a majority will decide rightly, and legislate with propriety.

I am sensible it may be objected, that this power might be so exercised as to frustrate the most important executive measures, and even stop the wheels of government; it may also be said, that if the senate should refuse to concur with the house of representatives, or the house of representatives refuse to concur with the senate, in making and repealing laws, then there would be an end of legislation, and the wheels of government be entirely stopped.

The same unhappy effects would ensue, if the executive department should interfere with the legislative, or refuse to discharge its particular duties.

But these evils are not predicated upon a constitutional existence of power—they are predicated upon a presupposed possible abuse of power. Such abuses I conceive ought not to be thus anticipated. If they ever should arrive, then will be the proper time to correct them; and, in the mean while, each branch of the government should lay aside unreasonable jealousies, and have a suitable confidence in all the other branches.

Each department of the government is equally important, and equally dear to the people of the United States; and, their mutual co-operations are necessary to the public welfare.

The President and members of congress are all chosen by the people.—The government is theirs, and in their hands, as clay is in the hands of the potter, and we must hope and expect that they will mould and fashion both the legislation and administration, according to the true import and meaning of that most excellent constitution, which they have framed and adopted by mutual consent, and for mutual benefit, and which they still admire and revere, as the only true palladium of their dearest rights, liberties and privileges.

TUESDAY—MARCH 27.

After some private business, which shall appear in a future paper,

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, relative to the appropriations for the military establishment; and Mr. Gallatin's motion for striking out 200,000 dollars, for the purpose of inferring 150,000, for the expenses in the quarter master's department, coming under consideration, after some observations on the subject, the sum was agreed to be left in blank.

The resolutions were referred to the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Baldwin moved for the order of the day on the bill from the Senate to authorize the President to purchase one or more foundries.

Mr. Baldwin hoped the house would now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

After a few observations from Mr. Sewall against, and from Mr. Nicholas in favour of going into the business of the union, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Dent in the chair; when the President's message of the 19th instant having been read,

Mr. Sprigg rose and observed, that every subject which came before the committee of the whole on the state of the union, must necessarily be important; but he believed there never was any more so than that which was presented to them by the message of the President which had been read. Separated as we are from Europe by an immense ocean, it were to be wished that we were equally separated from its political concerns and that we should have to do with them no farther than what relates to commerce.—This unhappily, had not been the case, and there now existed painful differences between this country and the French Republic. The message which had just been read was an evidence of this. In this situation of things, it appeared necessary that the house should declare whether this country was to have peace or war. This was a subject in which the best interests of the union were deeply concerned, and he hoped the business would be met fully and fairly.—The President had informed the house that the present state of things is changed from what it was when he prohibited the arming of merchant vessels, and that therefore he had withdrawn that prohibition. Whether the order formerly issued by the President for this purpose was in conformity to the spirit or letter of the law, was not of importance now to enquire—the effect had been beneficial, and in the same proportion as the prohibition had been beneficial, would be the evils of withdrawing it. In order to ascertain the sense of the committee upon what measures may be proper to be taken in the present crisis, he should offer the following resolutions to their considerations.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this committee, that under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient for the United States to resort to war against the French Republic.

Resolved, &c. that provision ought to be made by law for restricting the arming of merchant vessels, except in cases in

which the practice was heretofore permitted.
"Resolved, &c. that adequate provision shall be made by law for the protection of our sea-coasts, and for the internal defence of the country."
The first resolution came under debate, to which an amendment was proposed by the Speaker, to strike out the words *against the French Republic*. The debate then turned upon this amendment, and occupied the whole of the sitting, without any question being taken. A sketch of this debate tomorrow.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Thomas Paine has written a letter to vindicate the Directory for banishing Pichegru and his companions on the 4th of September last; a measure which he acknowledges to have been a violation of the constitution, and to be justified only on the principle of "supreme necessity."

No misfortune in life is more degrading than for a man's passions to survive his powers, and for his earcase to outlive his reputation. Paine has degenerated in his ability to write, as much as his reputation has been impaired by his principles, and his health, by his vices. His writings exhibit but the skeleton of an author, and serve only to show that the man once existed.

He sets out with affirming of the French government, "That a better organized constitution has never been devised by human wisdom," and "that it is free from all the vices and defects to which other forms of government are more or less subject."

He asserts as a position which is not to be denied, that each of the parts of a government should be in perpetual maturity, and that we should laugh at the idea of a national council composed of children, or idiots, or deaf, dumb, blind or insane persons. Yet this is often the case of an hereditary executive called a king.

Of all this puerile stuff, Tom Paine is welcome to the credit. The ideas are like a thousand others very proper to amuse children and hackneyed fops. In all hereditary governments provision is made for a temporary defect in the powers of the executive; and a nation is usually as well governed and as happy under a regency, as under a king of full age. And we venture to assert that in very few of the monarchies of Europe have the people had occasion to weep over the infirmities of their executive, so often as the miserable oppressed inhabitants of France, over the turbulence, the passions, caprices and vices of their executive.

Theories are idle things—and Tom Paine will never make men believe themselves more happy under the executive of *free*, who arrest, banish and confiscate persons at pleasure; than they are in a monarchy, where no man can suffer the loss of life, liberty or property, but in pursuance of fixed laws.

In deciding the question whether executive power is best lodged in an individual or a plurality, he says, "an individual will never be anything more than the chief of a party, and none but those of that party will have access to him."

Admitting this in its full extent, what is the preference of an individual who in the chief of a party, or a majority of five, who are chiefs of a party? It is not in unity of number, but in unity of principle and views, that party conflicts; and this unity will be formed as certainly in a directory of *free*, as in an individual; nay, it would be as certainly formed, only with more intrigue and corruption, in an executive of *five hundred*. In the name of common sense, let Tom Paine say, what is the difference in principle, whether an individual leads a party, or whether Barras, Reubel and Lepaux lead a party; and send their colleagues, and all who are not of their party, to South-America, without law and by a sovereign act of party?

For shame, Paine. Cease to pester the world, and especially the intelligent Americans, with such nonsense.

The writer goes on to say, that *three* men in the executive are too few for the variety and quantity of business and that *five* is the right number. And will the reader believe that this celebrated man, has let himself down so very low, as to justify the choice of *five*, as the number of the Directory, from the analogy of nature, in giving to the human body *five* senses, *five* fingers and *five* toes!!! This is certainly going beyond Lord Coke, in vindicating the number *twelve* in a jury, from the same number of apertures and of signs in the zodiac; and in proving that estates never ought to ascend to the ancestors, but always to descend, because, because the bodies descend in the natural world by the power of gravitation. We should have supposed that in the "age of reason," even Paine would have been ashamed of such puerilities!

We shall notice only one other paragraph in this six-penny publication, which is, that which charges Pichegru, Barthelemy & Party, with defeating the negotiations for peace. This is such an abominable falsehood, that no honest man can overlook it.

It is a thing known to all the world, that the proffered party were the advocates for peace, and urged the accomplishment of it by all the means in their power. Nay, they urged for peace on the basis of justice, that of adhering to the preliminaries signed at Leoben in April; and with England on the basis of equivalents, that would have rendered peace durable. It is a known fact, that Barthelemy urged the sacred obligations of the preliminaries, to preserve the integrity of the German empire, and wished a peace on that principle. On the other hand, the Jacobin majority, would not consent to make peace with the emperor on those terms on which the faith of the French government had been pledged by the preliminaries, but insisted on violating those articles, for the purpose of extending their dominion to the Rhine. And this was one great obstacle to the conclusion of peace, which retarded that happy event, until September, when the tyrannical members of the direc-

tory combined to get rid of the honest part of their body, that they might carry their points by force. And in this they succeeded—and having rid themselves of all opposition from integrity and the pacific views of good men, the despots are at liberty to pursue their schemes of insulting and domineering over all nations; and of prolonging their despotism by continuing the war.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28.

THE PLOT DISCOVERED.

There can no longer be any doubt by whom *Puppet Massey* was played off the other day in his absurd and debasing resolutions muttered to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Those offered by Citizen Sprigg, to the House of Representatives of the United States, bear the same stamp of disgrace and Jacobinism on their front, and have certainly arisen from the same of the others. This is one of the shallow projects of the Democrats in both these bodies, to support and comfort each other in the approaching downfall of their Tower of Babel,—the Palace of Democracy. It was hoped that if the State Legislature could have been placed in the front of the battle, the Pennsylvania members in Congress, as well as others of that body, would have advanced to this last struggle with more spirit and confidence.—But the Legislature of Pennsylvania did not choose to be the *advance guard* in a contest of infamy, and the poor *Demos* in Congress are therefore obliged to push on with their usual auxiliaries, *clamour, violence and falsehood* supported by impenetrable impudence.

The following resolutions were moved in the Senate of the United States on Monday last; and the first was yesterday negatived 22 to 5.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to lay an embargo, for a limited time, on all ships and vessels owned wholly or in part by the citizens of the United States, other than ships or vessels employed solely in the fisheries or coasting trade; and that these be regulated in their respective voyages consistent with their safety and a state of neutrality."

"Resolved, That it is expedient to complete the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, and effectually to garrison the same."

"Resolved, That it is expedient to raise a provisional army, to be employed when necessary for internal security and defence."

"Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for supplying any deficiency existing or arising in the arms and military stores of the United States."

"And resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be referred to the committee to whom was referred the President's message of the 19th inst. as instructions to the said committee to prepare and report bills corresponding with the said resolutions, and in the same order in which they stand."

On the resolution for an Embargo, the Yeas and Nays in the Senate of the United States, were as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Jackson, Marshall, Tazewell—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Brown, Chipman, Clayton, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Hillhouse, Hobart, Hunter, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Lloyd, Martin, Paine, Read, Rols, Sedgwick, Stockton, Tallmadge, Tracy—22.

Died, on Saturday last, at his lodgings in North-street, SAMUEL AINSWORTH, Esq. Member of the House of Representatives from Dublin county. His remains were interred yesterday evening in Arch-street grave-yard, attended by the Speakers and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with a number of members of Congress and other respectable citizens.

A Gentleman from the Havana informs that a short time previous to his leaving that place, the following unfortunate accident happened.

A person who dealt in gunpowder, being engaged serving out a quantity of that article to a customer, (it is supposed with a lighted segar in his mouth, a spark from which must have dropped into the gunpowder of which there was more than 1,000 wt.) the house was blown up in an instant, with every person in it; considerable damage was done to the adjoining buildings, and about twenty persons lost their lives; two young ladies who were riding in a carriage by the house at the moment, the misfortune occurred, were blown into the air, and not a vestige of them, their horses, or carriage, were afterwards to be found.

Friday the 6th of April next is appointed to be observed as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, throughout the State of Connecticut.

Thursday the 12th April next, is also appointed as a Day of Fasting, &c. throughout the State of N. Hampshire.

COMMUNICATION.

When the late message of the President was first communicated, it was amusing to remark the affected bustle and excitement of a certain party at the suppression of the dispatches. They pretended to hunger and thirst after information, thinking that the want of it would furnish a sufficient excuse for opposition to all defensive measures, and they announced their intention of demanding the papers from the Executive, presuming he would persist to withhold them. But how has this clamour subsided since they have discovered that no opposition is contemplated to their making a request for these papers. Do they suspect that the application for them would be successful? Are they fearful that some of the patriotic band will be implicated in a correspondence with

certain of their brother patriots in France, which would seal the ruin of themselves and their party? Are they apprehensive lest such a disclosure should be made of the dark and insidious counsels and projects of the French, and of such a fettered scheme to destroy the liberties of this country, as would rouse the indignation and resistance of all America? Do they expect to pre-occupy the public mind with a fear of war, so as to preclude the natural effects of such a disclosure? Deluded men, how are they impelled by the pride of opinion to persevere in a system that will so soon be exploded as inconsistent with our national existence. Either the liberty and independence of America must soon vanish like a vision, or those who persist in their opposition to our government must be rejected by the people and ranked among *suspected and dangerous persons*. Let them examine the history of this country—let them recollect that the flame of liberty once rekindled will shed upon them "intolerable day," and their names will dwindle into insignificance and obscurity, unless they speedily embrace the present occasion, and swear to join in the defence of their country, "in spite of pride, in erring reason's spite."

To say "we will not resort to arms," is almost as wise as to say when one's house is in flames, that we will not resort to water; it is not quite so wise, because in the last case if one cannot go out of the door, there is sometimes a chance to jump out of the window.

From the Massachusetts Mercury.

Extract from a Journal published in Germany, respecting the ever memorable revolution of the 4th September. The events of it are there brought into one view, and will teach every American more and more to prize his country and government.

CIVIS.

"From one revolution to another, constitutions to constitutions, new laws to new laws—France is arrived at a government which disregards them all; which, after having secured the generals by corruption, the army by its generals, and the Councils by the army, reigns by force under some variable forms of liberty. The people, worn out with long and afflicting agitations, appear decided to let the powers, which they have created or appeared to create, dispute among themselves the right of oppressing. The calm, which succeeded the revolution of 18 Fructidor, proves it; the consequences of that memorable day have been such as we might expect from the debasement of the Representatives, the despotism of the Directors, the lassitude of the people, and the apathy of honest men."

Revolutionary Justice, it is true, has sacrificed the life of one person; but this act was the more unjust and barbarous, as the Directors were certain without it of the submission or flight of the unfortunate victims of their vengeance. The crowds of emigrants, who had returned to Paris, seduced by hope or driven by want, is dissipated almost in a moment; expelled from their country a second time, they seek in distant regions compassion and an asylum.

Some feeble assemblies of men in the fourth of France were dispersed as soon as formed—only one town, Montauban, openly resisted for a month; the Directory ordered some troops thither, and the town submitted without striking a blow. Thus evaporated the effervescence of the South, of which so much has been said; this is all that the resentment of the departments insulted in the persons of their deputies has produced! Their elections have been vacated—their representatives driven from the Councils; they are deprived of their share in the making of the laws which the constitution promised them; yet not only do they suffer themselves to be governed without murmuring, but addresses of congratulation, that partake of cowardice and guilt, are every day presented to a mutilated degraded legislature.

Of the proffered representatives, but one, Camille Jourdan, has dared to address his constituents upon the tyranny of the Directory; and his protestations meet with derision from the oppressors, and indifference from the oppressed. Those of his colleagues who have not had the fortune like him to escape the proscription,—those men who were little less than the Gods of the day—the Pichegrus, the Villots, the Barthelemis, are ignominiously conducted through a hundred leagues of country and through populous towns, and not one attempt is made to deliver them. They are embarked with precipitation for the most savage countries. Those men, who two months since were caressed and enthroned in the opinion of their countrymen, who are every day more and more convinced of the falsity of the *solitary charge* alleged against one of them, are forgotten!

But Hoché, who stood condemned by the public voice for having promoted with equal baseness and insolence the designs of the Directory against the Representatives of the nation, dies; and although neither in the field of honour, nor in consequence of wounds, as so many generals of the Republic have done whose tombs are unknown, the Directory and Councils decree funeral honours such as none of the great men of the revolution had as yet received; and the Parisians, who are amused or occupied with this new pomp, leave the Champ-de-Mars filled with admiration of the hero of the festival!

The Directory were not ignorant of the effect produced by those displays of transitory glory upon susceptible minds, of the resources which felicity in general affords the masters of a multitude passionately fond of Theatres and shows; therefore they lose no occasion of establishing new ones. The complaint orators of the Directory were eager to propose to the Councils a fête in honour of the day of their victory, and after many fittings spent in idle discussion an annual one was decreed to celebrate its triumph.

What have not the Councils done a month past to second the views, and increase the power of the Directory? The law upon the organization of its guard was inconvenient, and it was modified; that upon the national guards displeased, and a revision was ordered. The Council had deprived it of the right of opening the letters of foreigners, they have restored it! They extended its power of nominating to places vacant in the departmental administrations. The Directory were indignant, at not being able to establish their power, or chastise the brave colonists for their resistance in the Isle of France, and to revenge the sending away of the Commissioners; not less so when the Councils required to know what recompence had been made to vice-admiral Sercy; whose punishment they now demand, and measures adopted to subject, or rather to ruin that colony. Finally, the Directory being offended, more than injured, by the law, which the councils two months previous having passed respecting the motions of the troops deemed necessary for their security, they are now in haste to revoke.

It was necessary also to flatter and reward the army, which had so well seconded the Directory; hence the veil drawn before many crimes; hence the new modes prescribed by military trials.

All the proceedings of the legislative body are in direct opposition to those previous to the 18th Fructidor. The wisest members of the council of ancients had combated a late resolution of the council of five hundred respecting divorces as being insufficient to arrest the dreadful consequences of the laws heretofore made respecting them; but scarce had the ancients been purified by the late ordeal of the directory, than the same resolution was approved.

A humane law had recalled into the unfortunate colonies the refugees and banished; but a new one has just annulled it.

The elections of St. Domingo had been constantly rejected; they are now confirmed. What are we to expect from a senate, where the Lavies, and the Sautons, occupy the seats of the Porcins, the Troncons, and the Dandies? Without doubt, such laws as these have enumerated, or as the law on public debt, or propositions like those recently made to the council of five hundred against the nobles.

The law which reimburses in new paper, or to speak more correctly, which links two thirds of the public debt. This law had been already decided on in the council of ancients, when many among them opposed it as unjust, unconstitutional and impolitic; when Roussseau had the courage to say that the *absolute despot* could scarce believe such an idea, that it was a plan illy disguised of the most shameful bankruptcy, that it tended to ruin 300,000 families, in a word that it was *worthy only to figure by preeminence in the code of a Gengis-Khan*. In fact, it was so viewed even by those who proposed the law, when they justified it by necessity to which reason must yield; when they considered the sums due by the state to its creditors as of merely a *variable imaginary value*, when they called so many solemn guarantees given to the unfortunate creditors *indiscreet promises*. Thus neither truth nor arguments could prevent the ancients from sanctioning the bankruptcy proposed by the five hundred; thus those creditors who were warmly attached to the revolutionists as soon as they had declared the public debt to be under the *loyalty* of the nation, have fatally learnt what *loyalty* means in the revolutionary style; and that no means are too detestable to be used to strip them of their property and lives.

The propositions against the nobles have already excited in Paris a violent indignation according to the most Jacobin journals. It is—who would believe! It is Poulitier who is obliged to stop, to oppose the five hundred in these revolutionary measures. The five hundred accustomed to the most tyrannical proceedings, as the convention were formerly to those of Robespierre, have listened to propositions, the idea of which would have alarmed that frightful tyrant; they have ordained the printing and diffusion of them; and it is Poulitier who is necessitated to advertise them that they are become too docile instruments in the hands of their masters; to them and to the directors, he has said, "be assured that the proscriptions en masse will revolt every mind against you; multiply emigrations, make our capitals disappear, enrich foreigners, destroy confidence, commerce, arts and industry, and end with a reaction that shall next destroy you and yours." The last is the only consideration that will interest those to whom Poulitier addresses himself; it is the only one that remains to be realized. But will these predictions diffuse from executing a measure evidently dictated by that spirit of rapine, so blended in all revolutionary measures?

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship America, Jacobs Transcubair 150
Schr. Washington, Stiron Newbern 12

BOSTON, March 20.

A Mrs. Dexter, lately in prison, convicted of 13 indictments for *petit larceny*, addressed herself to the humanity of the judges of the superior court, stating that she was 8 months advanced in gravitation, begging their punishment might be postponed, and she allowed to go to the almshouse till the period of her delivery. This was granted. The night after her arrival at the charitable mansion, she delivered herself,—not, indeed of anything of the masculine or feminine gender—but of the neuter—she delivered herself of a bag of straw, which she had kept for some time under her clothes, and completely made her escape. Some people conceive the sheriffs have betrayed a want of skill in this affair.

BALTIMORE, March 26.

Yesterday arrived the ship *Venus*, of this port, capt. Dabhiell, in 48 days from Gibraltar; he sailed from *Marcellus* the 1st July last, & on the 20th of said month was taken by the Spaniards into *Allicant*, where he remained five months, after his release, blockaded by the French: He sailed from thence the 3d Dec. and left the ships *Sarah* of Boston, capt. Hopkins; *Maria* of Charleston, capt. Kennedy; *John* & *Martha*, of Newburyport, Knapp; *Bright Venus* of New-York, capt. Toulon; & *Independent* of Philadelphia, capt. Robinson, all in the same situation, wanting the proper role d'équipage; on his way down the freightage put into *Alger*, where he was received with much friendship. The *Deu* has lost all patience by the unfortunate delay of the frigate expected: Mr. Clark, the American charges des affaires, began to fear it might be attended with disagreeable consequences, as they think of nothing but the American frigate. He sailed from *Alger* the 13th December, in company

with five sail of his fleet, bound for the Spaniards; their consuls had been sent away, and war declared before he sailed. The *Deu* is the American ship *Portland*, capt. —, loaded for the *Deu*; they had just begun to discharge her cargo, which proved very good and satisfactory.

Just before he sailed from Gibraltar, the ship *Eagle*, of Marblehead, capt. Swetta, was brought in by an English brig, on his way to *Marcellus*; the seventh day after he left America, lost his bowsprit, foremast and maintop-mast, with all the sails and rigging belonging thereto, in a severe gale of wind—he was immediately released and proceeded on his voyage the 27th January, not being able to repair his ship, for want of spars and rigging.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. BERNARD'S Night.

THIS EVENING, March 28, Will be presented, a Musical Entertainment, called THE ADOPTED CHILD.

End of the first piece.

Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy (of two acts) called

THE PRODIGAL;

Or, FATAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

[As performed in London, the two last seasons, with unbounded applause.]

Belmour (the Prodigal) Mr. Fennell—Courtney, Mr. Wignell—Bargrave, Mr. Fox.

Louisa, Mrs. Metcay.

Betty on the acts of the Tragedy.

A DRAMATIC VISION;

Or, the Court of Thelphus.

By Mr. Bernard.

After which will be performed, a new Pantomime Ballet, composed by Mr. Byrne, called

THE GENEROUS TARTAR;

Or, A Scene in the West Indies.

Galleon, (with a Hornpipe in character) Mr. Francis—The other principal characters by Mr. Byrne, Mr. Warrell, jun. Mr. Warrell, &c.

To which will be added, a Musical Entertainment, called

The AMERICAN IN LONDON.

Freedom (the American) Mr. Warren—Pamper, Mr. Fox—Bruth, Mr. Harwood—A Servant, Mr. affery—Barney Boar, Mr. Bernard.

Mrs. Manners, Mrs. Warren—Mrs. Prattle, Mrs. O'Donovan—Mrs. Freedom, Mrs. L'Estrange—Mrs. Mrs. Marshall.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Bernard, corner of Seventh and Chestnut-sts.

On Friday (not added these three years) the celebrated Tragedy, called the ROMAN FATHER—

—with Comedy, in two acts. (never performed here) called THE HONEST THIEVES; Or, FAITHFUL RISHMEN.—For the Benefit of Mr. MORETON.

* Mr. FENNELL'S Night will be on Monday next.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 31st of March inst. at 11 o'clock, at Chestnut Street wharf, for the benefit of the concerned.

Sundries saved from the wreck of the ship *John*, SUNKEN—

5 coils of Cordage

16 boxes Window Glass

2 ditto hollow ditto

45 straws of Tumblers

2 pipes of Holland Gin

102 pieces of Copper

1 barrel of new Copper Nails, No. 169

Half a keg of old ditto

6 pair of lower Shrouds

1 old Sail

5 Cabin Windows, with Glasses

5 ditto with Blinds

1 Iron hooped Water Cask

2 Hen Hoops

2 new Pumps with copper or brass chambers

Pump Gear for ditto

1 Anchor, weight about 2700 lb.

1 ditto, about 1600

28 sheets of Copper

About two tons and half of Swedes bar Iron

2 Iron Knees

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.

March 28. 437

PROPOSAL,

For Publishing by Subscription,

AN

ENQUIRY

INTO THE

ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THE Letters to Dr. CURRIE, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.

The facts will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other ideas, or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.

The proposed work will make a full sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expense, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscribers early in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.

Subscriptions received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.,

March 28.

GINSENG,

SAMUEL HOWELL,

NO. 54, CHESTNUT STREET.

Wants to purchase good GINSENG,

gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April, March 21.

Hyton and Young Hyton Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—cont

For Sale,
By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No. 41, North Water Street,
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and
quarterm casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Coffee
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Seal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.
March 3 tu&fw

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook
and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one
will be allowed good wages, and no other need ap-
ply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 \$

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal
of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the
United States, standing in the name of the Subscri-
ber, No. 5024, and dated July 11, 1797—the same
having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
March 5 \$6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for
business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
March 7 \$ No. 3, Duck-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,
About five miles from this city, a sober steady
Man who understands gardening and the
management of a few acres of land, and would
not object to attend a couple of horses. Such
a one may meet with liberal wages by applying
at the office of this Gazette.
N. B. None need apply but those of unex-
ceptionable characters.
March 12 dts

CUSTOM HOUSE,
District of PENNSYLVANIA, March 6th, 1797.
THE MERCHANTS OF PHILADELPHIA,
who may have any account or knowledge of
the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, or
of other property, belonging to citizens of the
United States, residing within this district, by or
under the authority of foreign nations, since the
first day of October, 1792, are particularly re-
quested to give information thereof, to the Collec-
tor of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be
convenient; specifying the name of the vessel,
the captain's name, the number of tons, the es-
timated value of the vessel, if condemned, the es-
timated value of her cargo, or other property, which
may be carried, and by, or under the authority of
what nation captured, with such observations as
may be thought necessary upon the circumstances
of each case, in order that statements thereof may
be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury,
who is required to lay the same before the Senate
and House of Representatives of the United States.
March 7 \$10t

A Gardener—a Single Man.
None need apply, unless he can bring good re-
commendations.
Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.
March 12 \$3w

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9 eodif

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWS-
BURY FARM, formerly the residence of
General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras Ri-
ver, in Kent county, Maryland—containing
about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500
of which are in woods. The Buildings are all ex-
cellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House,
two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty
horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a
granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges
of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them
new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoke
house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly
surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing,
and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is
conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and
Baltimore markets, with two landings on a na-
vigable river but a short fall from Baltimore. There
is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on
the premises. Also, a variety of excellent fruits of
different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam—
The whole will be sold together, or divided into
smaller farms (for which the buildings are con-
veniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The
stock on said farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.—For further
particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the
premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD McCALL, JUN.
February 24 2aw6w

Balkenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is
a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late
Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided
into five farms, four of which are bounded on the
East by the river Potomac.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming
a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house
is a very convenient one and a small expense would
put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted
Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said
tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great
variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the
best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and
Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and conveni-
ence of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles
from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do.
from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it
is wooded and watered.
To have trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre
in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to en-
quire of
T. McCUE & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut street.
February 2 eodif

Canal Lottery—No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th
inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at
Seven Dollars, at Wm. BLACKBURN's Lottery
and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—
Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at Ten
Dollars, where check books are kept for register-
ing and examining in theft, the City of Washing-
ton, No. II, and Patterson Lotteries, and informa-
tion where tickets may be had in most of the Lot-
teries authorized by law in any of the States of the
Union.
N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and
selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities,
discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of
Land, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to,
by
WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15 \$

936
City Commissioner's Office,
January 18th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
The following arrangement is made by the
said commissioners, for cleaning the
streets, &c.
District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine
street, to the fourth side of Mulberry street; to
be under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.
2. From the fourth side of Mulberry street, to
the fourth side of Spruce street, to be under the
superintendence of William Moulder.
3. From the fourth side of Spruce street, to the
fourth side of Cedar street, to be under the su-
perintendence of Joseph Claypoole.
4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the
fourth side of Cedar street, to be under the su-
perintendence of Hugh Roberts.
5. When pumps are out of order south of
High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the
corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Geb-
ler, in Fourth, near Chestnut-street; and north of
High-street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-
street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19
LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from
Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
March 3 \$

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 3, Chestnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Gurrahs
Bastas
Guzzenas
Guzzies
Blue Cloths
Palampours
Amongst them are a great proportion of the ma-
nufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
A L S O.
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 \$

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that
they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store,
at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where
they now have, and intend keeping, a general as-
ortment of India, German, Irish, French and Bri-
tish Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms
for cash or a short credit.
February 19 \$cf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Bastas, of various qualities and prices,
Colthes
Sashes
Hummums
Blue Cloth
Chintz and Calicoes
Mamoodys
Maharagonges
Ginghams
Guzzenas
Gurrahs
Pinnisces
Salpachys
Gillie Romels
Mock Pulicats
200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that
commodious store the north west corner of
Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madras Hkfs: of ele-
gant patterns and best colours.
February 8 dcf

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Counting House, No. 54, Chestnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Counting House, Crooked-billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyfon, Young
Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lute-
strings and Sattins, Nankens, Calfas, large garden
and common Fans, satin and lutestring Umbrellas,
whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Perlians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
March 8 \$

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt.
Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of superior quality, viz.
MEDOC Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR in cases
ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
March 7 \$

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogheads of Mulcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
March 12 \$

Landing from on board the ship
Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces Quadruples Silesias
400 do. Platillas
100 do. Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingras
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
123, South Third-street.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A case of printed Mullins and Calicoes
March 12 \$8t

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Bastas, Coffas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, } RUM.
St. Vincents, }
and Bengal }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27 \$

House and Lots, in Bordentown.
TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House,
with the Lot on which it is erected, situated
about the middle of the beautiful and healthy
Village of Bordentown. The house is forty
two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot
contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on
the main street, and extends with the same
breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, con-
taining nearly four acres, separated from the
former by back street. One third only of the
purchase money will be required upon execut-
ing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit
will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This
property will be sold free of all incumbrances,
and an indisputable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr.
William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near
the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.
December 2 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.
THE citizens of the United States are hereby
informed, that the manufacture of Window
Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in
Boston.
It is needless to say any thing of the excellent
quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known
throughout the United States to be in every re-
spect greatly superior to any ever imported from
Europe.
It will be cut to any size commonly used; and
may be constantly had by applying to **Charles F.**
Kayser, at the Glass House.
Orders from the distant States to be addressed to
Mr. Samuel Gere, Court-street, Boston.
23 Two or three good Glass makers are want-
ed at the above works; such as can produce re-
commendations for good behavior, may be sure of
employment, by application to **Mr. George L. Lindt,**
at the works. Men without families will be pre-
ferred. However unacquainted with the method
of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet
with the same encouragement.
Boston, January 16 2—2aw6w

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been ex-
tant only six months—entitled
PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY against
all the Religions and Governments of EU-
ROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free
Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Col-
lected from good authorities.
By **JOHN ROBISON, A. M.**
Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the
Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Nem tuus res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.
THIS work will be put to press as soon as
400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required
until the work is completed.—It shall be printed
with an elegant new type, and on paper of su-
perior quality, which will comprise about 400
pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered
—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.
Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become
accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the u-
sual allowance to booksellers.
* * * * * The above work comes from the pen of J.
Robison, of Edinburgh, a gentleman in high
reputation in the literary world—the facts therein
recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning
and arguments thence deduced, while they discover
the found judgment and penetration of the
writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to in-
struct. A scene of villainy is developed by the
author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The
danger to be apprehended from secret societies is
clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human na-
ture awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every
deviation from the straight path of religion and
of virtue, incontinently proved both to the politi-
cian and the christian by shibbors and incontro-
vertible facts.
44 Subscriptions taken in by G. Forman, No. 46,
William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respec-
tive booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.
February 28 \$

PROPOSALS
By **Arondt Van Hook,**
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By **MADAME ROLAND;**
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Me-
moires, (which ran through two London edi-
tions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2
vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new
type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound
and lettered, at a dollar and 50 cents per vol-
ume—one third of the Subscription money to be
paid on delivery of the first volume—the re-
mainder when the work is completed.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who
acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will
be made.
Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-
Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-
Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different
Bookstores in New-York—Also, by **William**
Young, corner of Second and Chestnut street, and
the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers
are obtained, the work will be put to press, and
completed with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20 eod2m

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
FOR 14 acres of land on the Old York Road,
within sight of Germantown and about five miles
from the City, the whole being under good fence,
and in excellent order as pasture ground.
For further information and terms, apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRAMOND, at his office for the
sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54,
High-street.
2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOB-
SON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMEROD,
in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious
Fever.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of
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iting interesting facts and reflections relative to
the *Synochus Intermitte*, or Yellow Fever, which
has occasioned so much distress and mortality,
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towns of the United States of America.
By **WILLIAM CURRIE,**
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians,
and Member of the American Philosophical So-
ciety.
Feb. 1—3m\$

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rent,**
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With convenient Stores, wharfs, &c. situate on
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uation for a merchant, flour factor, or others
who may have occasion for storage of goods.
This property will be sold on very reasonable
terms for cash. For further information apply
to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
FOR 14 acres of land on the Old York Road,
within sight of Germantown and about five miles
from the City, the whole being under good fence,
and in excellent order as pasture ground.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the
Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled
"An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act en-
titled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the
first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and col-
lected throughout the United States.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be
written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dts	Cts	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officers, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duties aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemption or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (ex- cept for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottemry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or o- ther testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate di- vided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Child- ren or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hun- dred Dollars,	25		
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,			50
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,	25		
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,			50
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemption, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,			50
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obliga- tion or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			10
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			25
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			50
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,			75
And if above one thousand dollars,			
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—vizt:			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			4
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			10
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,			20
If above one thousand dollars,			30
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be es- tablished within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual di- vidends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale:			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			50
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,			25
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell War- rants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,			25
Any Certificate or Debeniture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandise to be exported, If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,			10
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,			25
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer.)			50
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a Share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,			10
If above one hundred dollars,			25
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.			

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers
of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other
persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for
that purpose.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as
may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parch-
ment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; or
stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be ob-
tained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection,
or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia
the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against
the estate of **WILLIAM FLEWETWOOD,** of
Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, de-
ceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts,
properly attested; and those who are indebted
to the same, are desired to make immediate
payments to
GEORGE DOBSON, } Admin^r
No. 25, So. Third-street. dcf
January 4.

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July 31. m&wtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been
recently erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing,
on the East Bank of Hudson's River, State of New
York, where any article of various forms and shapes
may be executed, as well as earthen flowers upon a
new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel
commonly used in cast iron flowers or oven chimneys;
they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by
applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and
glazing part of the said ware. Generous appoint-
ments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod2w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near
the centre of the city—for which a generous
rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or for
more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eod2w